

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN

VOLUME 7.

LOUISVILLE, KY., TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 29, 1857.

NUMBER 76.

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE, THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: IN ADVANCE. Daily Journal, \$1.00 per week; \$3.00 per month; \$10.00 per quarter; \$30.00 per annum. Single copies, 5 cents.

When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid. Remittance by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL: PER REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

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is almost irresistibly made upon an intelligent mind that there is an inherent tendency in the mental constitution of the female to be satisfied with that which is showy, gaudy, and external, and with this only. Surely we find nothing in the present *extremes* of female life to indicate a very high degree of mental culture. And should we become more intimately acquainted with the mental life of woman, it is probable that our opinion formed from appearances would not be altered but rather strengthened. There is a thirst there for silks and satins that outweighs Napoleon's or Alexander's anxiety for empire. One piece of silk or embroidery, one beautifully wrought garment, is of more value to them than all the knowledge of Newton or Sir Wm. Jones. To further strengthen the notion thus casually formed is their taste as developed in social enjoyment. How many attendants of the ball-room and theater are found at the hall where scientific and literary lectures are given and useful knowledge communicated?

And now why is all this? Why this strange phenomenon manifesting itself particularly in connection with woman? Can we otherwise account for it than by the woe of neglect that has been paid for her education? The former tendency has been constantly strengthened by gratification, the latter weakened by starvation. Hundreds of dollars have been and are constantly being expended for the advancement of the body, while the mind, with its natural tendency to vanity, is suffered to remain uneducated and doomed.

We trust, however, a better day is dawning. More extensive preparations are being made for female education. For instance, the Asbury Female College, New Albany, Ind., presents facilities for the education of young ladies in all respects equal to those of the best institutions of the country. The course of study is the same as is prescribed in the best and oldest colleges for young gentlemen. It is by no means a *fashionable* boarding school, but at the same time genuine refinement and accomplishments constitute a regular part of its systematic drilling. The existence in our midst of such an institution, as an exponent of a resolute determination on the part of its friends, to *elevate* the standard of female education, is to be chronicled as an important event. The monthly paper readings in the college chapel, to which the public are invited, consisting of original productions by the pupils, constitute an important and interesting feature of the college exercises and attract large and attentive audiences. This feature should be most vigorously encouraged, as nothing tends more certainly to mental development than effort in the eloquent and forcible presentation of the thoughts and conceptions of the mind.

May the day hasten on apace when similar institutions shall abound in the land, and woman, now imperfectly and infrequently educated, receive the culture she so richly deserves and is capable of receiving. In the mean time we most cordially direct public attention to the Asbury Female College as a suitable place for the education of our daughters. For particular information, see our advertising columns.

Our readers may remember that in several articles we strongly condemned the action of the Naval Commission of Fifteen, which dismissed altogether or withdrew from active service two hundred and one Naval officers, without giving them an opportunity to be heard in their own defense or to know who were the witnesses against them or even to learn the nature of the charges upon which they were tried. The proceeding was one of the most unjust and monstrous ever heard of in any country. The last Congress instituted measures for rectifying the gross injustice done. That body passed a law authorizing Naval Courts to re-try the cases of those who felt themselves aggrieved by the action of the Board and might desire to appeal from its decision. The trials have been going on for months past, and the result is given in a statement of the Washington Union to the effect that, of the two hundred and one officers who felt the action of the Commission of Fifteen, one hundred and ten demanded a re-investigation by the Courts of Inquiry, and decisions have been rendered in respect to one hundred and three of them. Of these, the decisions in fifty-eight cases have either entirely reversed the decisions of the Board of Fifteen, or mitigated their severity; and the remainder made no change.

We think it a great pity that the officers constituting the Board of Fifteen, which did such flagrant injustice to a large number of men in the same service with themselves, could not have their own cases examined and decided by a Naval Court.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—Monday, December 28.—Reuben, a slave of Mr. Warden P. Hahn, was examined before the city court yesterday for an attempt at rape upon the person of Mrs. Schroeder, an aged German woman, residing with her husband in the Southeastern part of the city. The old lady has been subject to mental aberration for many years. Her husband had gone to church, and she had locked the door of her house, so to remain until he returned. The negro came and broke open the door and threw her on the bed and smothered her face with a pillow. She resisted him, however, and foiled him in his attempt. He then assaulted and beat her. Her husband returning and finding his wife beaten and bruised, threw a stone at the negro, but failed in his aim. The negro then knocked him down with a brickbat and stamped him.

The only excuse offered in his behalf by his counsel was that he was drunk. The crime with which he was charged being a capital offence and the penalty death, he was committed to jail to await his trial, without bail or mainprize.

New Music.—We have received from Messrs. D. P. Faulds & Co., publishers, the following pieces of new music:

Chant du Ciel, Polka Mazurka; composed for the piano by Carl O. Edelman.

Shower of Pearls, grand Polka Mazurka, by the same.

La Semillante Polka, by R. Strauss.

Wert thou my own sweet bride, ballad; words by John A. Crutcher, music by Julian Munoz.

A report of yesterday's proceedings in the Educational Convention will be found in another column.

Mr. R. S. Blennerhassett, a distinguished lawyer of St. Louis, died in that city on Friday, the 25th inst.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river was rising a little yesterday, and last evening there were 6 feet over the rocks on the fall. It rained pretty much all day. The Gulf was still on the rocks last evening. She had discharged nearly all her freight, and there was every prospect of her getting off.

The R. J. Ward.—Travelers will bear in mind that this famous passenger packet, in command of Capt. Silas F. Miller, will leave for New Orleans this evening. The Ward is known as one of the most elegant boats on the Western waters.

The steamer John Briggs is lying at Strader's wharf and advertised to leave for New Orleans this evening.

The Statesman is up for New Orleans. The Diamond is the packet for Evansville.

The Jacob Strader is the mailboat for Cincinnati, and the Emma Dean is the Carrollton packet.

New Upper Mississippi River Packets.—We had the pleasure of meeting Capt. Edward A. Sheble, who is building a splendid new boat at Madison for the Keokuk packet trade, and has the steamer Quincy there to be lengthened thirty feet for the same trade. The new steamer will be 250 feet long and the Quincy will be 260 feet long. These boats will be furnished here, Messrs. Hite & Small furnishing the carpets, &c.

We learn that the steamer Pete Whitestone was sold at New Orleans yesterday for \$14,300. She is only a year old.

For Memphis.—The splendid packet Southerner, Capt. Triplett, Mr. J. B. Archer, clerk, will leave for Memphis this evening. No better boat or finer officers are in any trade.

The W. A. Eaves will hereafter run as a semi-weekly packet between Louisville, Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson, leaving Louisville on Mondays and Thursdays at 4 P. M.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—Although the Senate had another executive session on Wednesday afternoon, the nomination of Nathan Clifford for Judge of the Supreme Court was not considered. It is evident that the nomination is distasteful to a number of Democrats, and the President may think proper to withdraw it, rather than suffer a defeat so early in his administration. Judge Taney's name, it is said, is used as endorsing Mr. Clifford's fitness, to secure an easy confirmation in the Senate.

In the same executive session the Senate took up the nomination of Theodore Sedgwick, as District Attorney of New York. Mr. Seward again spoke in opposition to it, and was followed by Messrs. Hale, King, and others. They had nothing to say against Mr. Sedgwick. Their principal objection was to the removal of Mr. McKeon because he voted against Mayor Wood. After debating it for two hours it was postponed.

The President waives the rotation rule in the Federal district so far as Mr. Key, District Attorney, is concerned, who is a nephew of Judge Taney.

The preamble to the House resolution, concerning Utah, involves a declaration of war as distinctly as in the case of Mexico. A repeal of the Territorial act is foreshadowed.

ITEMS.

The great match of billiards, for \$1,000 aside, between Michael Phelan and Ralph Benjamin, is fixed for the 30th inst. The game to be played is the French three ball carom game of 16, each count to count one. Mr. Phelan gives Mr. Benjamin three points in each game, and the best out of seventeen decides the victory. The match comes off at Philadelphia.

There has been discovered in the library of St. Mark, Venice, a collection of nineteen pieces of music in Stradella's own handwriting, remarkable for their melody and elegance.

The estimated cost for lighting the Capitol, the White House, the public grounds, Pennsylvania avenue, and Bridge street, Georgetown, for the coming fiscal year, is \$33,000.

Dow, Jr., says that the reason that man was made after everything else, was, if he had been created first, he would have annoyed the Almighty with endless suggestions of improvement.

The highest speed ever made on the ocean was by the clipper ship Flying Scud, on the voyage to California—460 miles in twenty-four hours—19 and one-sixth miles per hour.

The New Orleans Crescent estimates the sugar crop of Louisiana for 1857 at 225,000 to 250,000 hds., against about 75,000 hds. last year. Prices are, of course, much lower than last year, but, nevertheless, planters will realize about \$2,000,000 more from the crop of this season than from that of 1856, while consumers will also gain largely. From our abundance and low prices, foreign producers only will suffer.

THE ADRIATIC AND PERSIA.—Large bets were made in England by the admirers of these two splendid steamships, the Adriatic and Persia, on the time consumed by them on their hither voyage. The Adriatic performed the trip—in spite of wind and weather—in 11 days and 17 hours, as verified by the oath of Capt West, beating the Persia's time twenty-four hours.

THE POOR.—A series of entertainments, consisting of a fair and concerts, will be given at the Masonic Hall during the present week, commencing to-morrow evening, for the benefit of the poor in the lower part of the city. Of course they will be liberally patronized.

Among the patents granted last week was one to Henry L. Bridwell, of New Albany, for an improved washing machine, and also one to William Kelly, of Lyon county, Ky., for an improvement in refining iron.

The report of the able Actuary of the Mechanics' Institute will be found in another column.

The Cleveland papers announce the death of Mrs. Kirtley, a well known authoress.

EFFECT OF THE STALK UPON THE GRAPE.—About thirty years since, my father grafted two apple-trees of some size, with scions taken from the same tree, and of the same variety (little core). The trees stood on precisely similar soil, and within a few rods of each other; but the original fruit on one was sweet and dry, while the other produced juicy and quite acid fruit. The produce of the graft exhibited a marked difference in form, flavor, and color; the sweet stalk yielding fruit more marked with red, drier, less acid and firmer in texture than the other. —Horticulturist.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Convention opened under the most favorable auspices, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. A large number of the most prominent Professors and teachers in the State were in attendance.

Prof. E. A. Grant, of Frankfort, was called to preside over the preliminary session, and J. T. Clark, Esq., appointed Secretary.

A business committee was appointed to prepare questions for discussion, and a special committee, to which was entrusted the labor of preparing a plan for a permanent organization of teachers.

During the absence of the committee the practicability of a permanent organization was warmly and ably discussed, its advantages set forth, and the failure or success of various organizations of the kind in other States mentioned; when, the question being put, it was decided almost unanimously to organize permanently.

The Business Committee reported a recommendation that the Convention hold two daily sessions in the lecture-room of the Walnut Street Baptist Church, the morning session between the hours of nine and twelve and a half o'clock, and the afternoon session from half-past two to five, and that, after the report of the Special Committee had been received, the subject of School Government and the question, "In what should the education of the sexes differ?" be submitted to the consideration of the Convention.

Prof. Grant, the able Chairman, was elected President of the Convention; Prof. Williams, of the Presbyterian Female School, Vice President; and J. T. Clark and Hiram Roberts, Esqs., Secretaries.

The meeting then adjourned till this morning at 9 o'clock.

The gentlemen who compose the Convention seem to be really in earnest. They are all practical teachers, and they will, we doubt not, commence a work during their sessions that will be of lasting benefit to the State.

These meetings are open to the public, and we would say to all who have children to educate, attend these meetings and you will be impressed with the earnest devotion of these gentlemen, who have the most vital interests of the community at heart.

Last night the delegates to the Educational Convention met at Mozart Hall to attend the lecture of the Hon. Henry Barnard. A very good audience was present, but the lecturer did not arrive. All, however, remained and listened to addresses from the various educators present.

Where so much that was said was excellent it would be invidious to particularize; but we must express our admiration of the elegant and pertinent address of President Mattson, who is connected with the institution at College Hill. This gentleman, it will be seen, is to deliver a lecture to-night, and we would recommend to all who wish to listen to an original and powerful speaker to attend to-night.

Various other impromptu speeches were made, and never have we seen a disappointed audience in such good humor, and manifesting so great an interest in the speeches substituted for the expected treat.

Four of the young men who were concerned in the *claw-hat* at the house of Mr. Lavelle on Thursday night, when he was assaulted and shot, have been arrested. Mr. L. was very ill yesterday from the effects of the wounds.

A Washington letter gives the following outlines of three important bills introduced into Congress:

Mr. Gwin's bill to "authorize and facilitate the construction of a Northern, a Southern, and a Central Pacific Railroad and Magnetic Telegraph through the Territories of the United States," provides for the setting apart for this purpose of a quantity of public land equal to the alternate sections for the space of twelve miles on each side of the roads from their eastern to their western termini. The first is to commence in Texas, to extend by the most eligible direct route to the navigable waters of the Pacific, and to be called the Southern Pacific Road. The second is to commence on the western borders of Missouri, to terminate at San Francisco, and be called the Central Pacific Road. The third is to commence on the western borders of Wisconsin, and extend by the most eligible route to the navigable waters of the Pacific, in Oregon and Washington Territories, and is to be called the Northern Pacific Road. Provision is made for the grant of other public lands where the alternate sections are occupied or are mineral lands, and in case of the passage of the bill, for the advertisement by the government for proposals for building the roads, for the completion of the entire roads and telegraphs within ten years, for proposals for carrying the mails by troop roads, and the transportation of government troops, supplies, naval stores, &c.; for the division of the contracts for building the roads into sections of 100 miles each, and that no money shall be advanced until service to the extent of the payment shall be performed. The arrangements for carrying on the work in case the contractors fail, and other necessary details, are amply provided for in the bill.

Mr. Pugh's bill "to provide for a survey of the Ohio river and its principal tributaries" is as follows: There is appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not appropriated otherwise the sum of fifty thousand dollars for making topographical and hydrographical surveys to determine the practicality and cost of improving the navigation of the Ohio river and its principal tributaries, by a system of reservoirs, to serve as feeders in the periods of low water, and also to avoid the destruction of property by great floods, according to the plan formerly submitted to Congress by Charles Ellet, J. Civil Engineer—the said sum to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; and the surveys, with all the necessary observations, measurements, reconnoissances, and estimates to be made by such civil topographical engineers and under such general superintendence as the President may appoint and describe.

Mr. Gwin has introduced a bill "to organize the Territory of Arizona," providing for the survey of the public lands, the examination of private land claims, and to grant donations to actual settlers. The new Territory begins at the Colorado, at the thirty-fourth parallel north latitude, extending to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; south upon that boundary to the Texas line, along which it passes to the Rio Grande, and so on to the line of Mexico as fixed on said river by the treaty of 1854; thence by the same boundary line to the Colorado; and up that river to the beginning. The bill provides that the Territory may be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the constitution may prescribe at the time of admission.

Fowls or chickens may be fattened in four or five days by feeding them three times daily with rice boiled in milk, always fresh, as soonness prevents them from fattening. Give them clear water to drink. By this method the flesh is made particularly white. —Ohio Valley Farmer.

DIED.

In this city, on the 27th inst., SARAH ANN SUTTON, daughter of Eldon Vanzickle and Alfred Sutton, deceased. On Monday evening, Dec. 28th, 1857, at 4 P. M., Miss ELIZA M., daughter of James W. and Mary Breden.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ACTUARY OF THE KENTUCKY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

To the Board of Directors: GENTLEMEN: The following is submitted as my annual report for the year 1857:

I think the Institute is now in a flourishing condition, and firmly established; that its success is a problem solved affirmatively.

The Annual Exhibition was successful, both as regards its beneficial effects upon our city and upon our finances; it may, perhaps, be considered more successful, in both respects, than any previous one. Many strangers were here who had never before attended our Exhibitions, and this great advertisement of our city and its business was spread abroad over the whole country. While these persons were in the city our receipts were much greater than ever before in the history of the Institute; although the Hall was considerably enlarged, it was entirely filled every night during the week of the National Agricultural Fair. In one night very nearly 2,000 tickets were sold, 400 more than ever sold before in one night. However, the weather was very bad during a portion of the time that the Exhibition lasted, and many other places of amusement were open, which drawbacks almost counterbalanced the advantages bestowed upon us by the National Agricultural Fair. The expenses, too, were quite large for the enlargement of the Hall, a new boiler, chimney, &c.—but the most considerable items are charged to stock account. These displays of our manufactures, &c., shall increase in utility and interest, it is only necessary that our citizens shall appreciate their importance (to the community at large and themselves individually) and take the proper interest in them. No advertisements are so beneficial or cost so little proportionately as such displays, which those who know that have contributed to them, let us hope that many more may perceive the benefits to be derived from them, take an interest in them, and contribute to make them more useful and interesting.

The Library has been well sustained and is in a prosperous condition. Newspapers from all important points, and the different interesting magazines and other periodicals are on our tables. On our shelves are 5,157 volumes, comprising good reading in every department of literature. Since the 1st of January, 1857, near 14,730 volumes have been circulated, which may be classified as follows:

Books relating to American history, geography, &c. 806
Light literature, fiction, &c. 422
Religious, theological, &c. 394
Poetical, &c. 672
Educational, &c. 241
Travel, voyages, &c. 1515
Sporting, &c. 112
Dramatic, &c. 123
Miscellaneous, &c. 21
Classics, &c. 174
Lectures, reports of trials, &c. 123
Literary, &c. 123

With much pleasure I call your attention to the fact that the proportion of solid and instructive reading is somewhat greater than heretofore. We are indebted to the following gentlemen for donations of books:

R. P. Johnson, 2
Hon. H. Marshall, 2
Hon. C. C. Johnson, 1
D. Moore, 1
Byron Bacon, 11
W. H. Thayer, 1
Prof. A. D. Bach, 1

The number of volumes in the respective classifications is as follows:

Public documents, State papers, &c. 611
Relating to America, Indian, &c. 107
Commercial, financial, &c. 107
Political, governmental, &c. 96
Agricultural, horticultural, &c. 43
Mechanics and Manufactures, arts and sciences 264
Natural history, philosophy, geology, &c. 152
Educational, mathematical, &c. 17
Medical, &c. 17

RECEIPTS.

Cash in treasury Jan. 1, '57. \$1,114 25
Received from Members—770 216 00
Do do Minors—215 216 00
Do do Ladies—50 60 00
Do do Transient readers 60 00
Total exhibition receipts 3,946 25
From Scientific American 203 30
From sale of cotton, sack, and duplicate medals 25 00
From pupils of drawing-school 23 00
Donation 3 50
For book 1 00
Total receipts \$4,480 30

EXPENDITURES.

Total exhibition expenses \$2,967 90
Salaries 1,000 00
Books 153 45
Printing and advertising 134 50
Rent of Library Hall 300 00
Gas for do 129 50
Fuel and ice for do 86 50
Rent of exhibition lot 220 00
Rent of instruction room 30 25
Drawing for do 75 00
Selling or property account 100 00
Chimney, safety-valve, fire-front, grate, bare, shaft, extension of hall, roofing, work, &c. 1,653 53
Furniture, medals left on hand, &c. 34 95
Postage and drafter—rent 24 95
Instruction account, for salary of teacher, &c. 90 75
Newspapers and magazines 60 25
Subscriptions to Scientific American 49 00
Insurance 75 00
Binding books 148 50
Sundry small items, amounting to 74 38
Total expenditures \$7,282 08

Balance cash \$479 22

ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO INSTITUTE DEC. 28, 1857.

Improvement on corner of Fourth and Broadway—Building—\$2,900 00
Boiler, chimney, and connections, brick work, &c. 900 00
Shafting and pulleys, belting, pump, &c. 250 00
Lagging and cotton goods and stores 75 00
Value of library, &c. \$4,700 00
Books added to those obtained from Mr. Lib. Assn. \$1,150 00
Shelving 130 00
Cupboards, desks, and tables 90 00
Gas fixtures 35 00
Chairs, blinds, &c. 175 00
Dise for medals 100 00
Diploma plate and stone 250 00
Gold and silver medals and diplomas on hand 75 00
Total \$6,155 00
Amount stock Dec. 31, 1856 4,003 00
Increase \$2,152 00

TOTAL ESTIMATED INDEBTEDNESS.

Sundry bills (for rent of library, books, and binding) amounting to \$200 00
Respectfully, D. McPHERSON, Actuary.

[From this morning's Journal.]

St. Louis, Dec. 28.

Messrs. Butterfield, Fargo, Wells, and Williams, overland California mail contractors, have arrived here with the design of fitting out an expedition to ascertain the most practicable route to carry the proposed mail.

Mr. Pritchett, the bearer of dispatches from Gov. Denver to Washington, passed through here yesterday.

The Santa Fe mail has arrived. It contained neither letters or papers for this city.

We understand that the convicts confined in the penitentiary at Jeffersonville had a grand jubilee on Christmas afternoon. All work was suspended at noon, when a sumptuous feast was prepared for them by the several contractors at the prison. After enjoying the repast, they all repaired to the yard and spent the remainder of the afternoon in racing, jumping, wrestling, &c. Truly it was a "merry Christmas" to them. —New Albany Tribune.

MARRIED.

On the 25th, by the Rev. L. J. Haley, Mr. EDWARD JEWELL, of Petersburg, Illinois, to Miss MARY SMITH, of this city.

At the Ernest House, Cincinnati, on Saturday morning, 26th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Hays, Thos. W. FORT to Miss M. J. BURD, both of Harrodsburg, Ky.

